

FED
NOTES

Record

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142 - Skink
142 - wildebeest +
143 - Shrew

Blame you

Mole Rat

3

Mammal Rough Note Book for South Africa
Tom Larson, 1947

Aug. 15,
230

Port Elizabeth, 120 ft. Golf Course, South Africa

Mole rat (Georychus hottentotus typicus)

Serial numbers - (230 - Aug. 15, 1947) (235, 236 - Aug. 16)

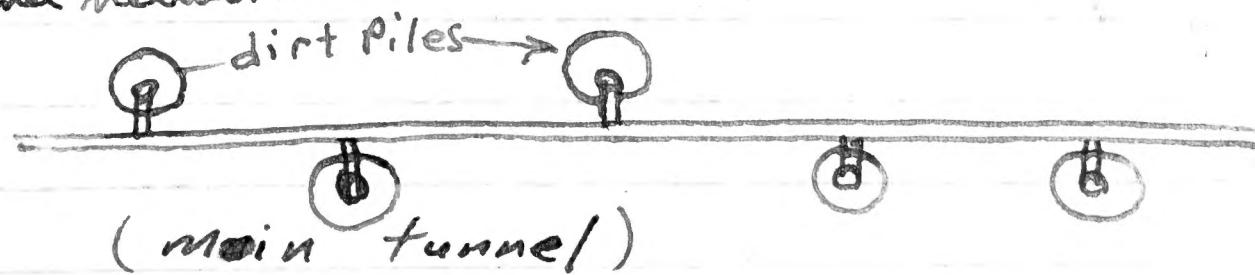
(237, 238, 239, 240, 241 - Aug. 17) (249, 250, 251 - Aug. 19)

(253, 254, 255, 256 - Aug. 19, Aug. 20)

Family - (Bathyergidae)

All these specimens were caught in special mole traps set in runways on the Port Elizabeth golf course. This golf course is infested with mole rats, golden moles, and the blennimoles. The piles of dirt pushed up by the mole rats average from two to ten or more feet apart. The animal will make a small passage off to the side of the main tunnel, boosts the surface and push the dirt out. In broad daylight you can see the pile of dirt enlarge as the ~~ill~~ animal works. Though the mole rat is most active at night, he will also work during the day as well.

The animal feeds on the roots of plants. He seems to prefer grass roots. In trapping the mole rat, I would push aside the damp dirt off working, poke my finger into the outlet hole and feel the main tunnel passage. Usually the outlet passages are made at right angles to the main tunnel. Once I located the main tunnel I would cut out a square piece of sod about 4" by 4" and insert the trap directly in the passage way. I would put grass over the trap then dirt. Outline of typical mole rat tunnel network



Many of the mole rats were still alive when released from the traps. They have tiny open headed eyes & white eyes. They are game little fighters. When I poked them with a straw they would hold their ground and fight back courageously. They would open their mouth and lunge at the straw biting it with the long incisors. The animal made a squeaking noise when injured. When trying to escape they will back up usually. Above ground in daylight they are blinded by the bright light so do not move as rapidly as they would under normal circumstances. I found two females with fetus, one with 4 and the other with 3.

At Gladysvale, in the Transvaal, I captured two mole rats alive for observations. One was caught many by the neck so was alive yet stunned very badly. However, after several hours he revived enough to fight and bore into the block dirt I had in a 5 gal. gas tin. The other mole rat was in perfect condition when captured while he was pushing up dirt. He was a game fighter though almost blind in daylight. He had a vicious temper - he would snap at the air, grind his teeth and make a little squeak. This temper lasted for sometime before he quieted down. I put him into the can of dirt and he promptly dug himself in. He would dig ahead with his front feet and long incisors and push the dirt up with his hind legs. If touched he would quickly face about and take a defensive position. I buried several carrots into the dirt. He did not hesitate to eat these.

Golden Mole

2.

Port Elizabeth, 120 ft. Golf Course, South Africa

(2)

Golden mole (Family - CHRYSOCHLORIS)

(Amblysomus - hottentotus)

Serial numbers - (231, 232, 233, 234 - Aug. 15, 16)(244, 245, 246, 248 - Aug. 19)

The beautiful little animal feeds on insects under the ground. It takes much of the blame for vegetable damage which is done by the mole rat and the Gleisnol. His tunnels are generally several inches below the surface. He has many side openings to the main tunnels which he uses to push out the dirt. These dirt heaps are generally every 3 or 4 feet apart. When caught alive he utters tiny squeaks and tries to burrow into the ground. He is completely blind above the surface of the ground though most active at night. He will also work during the day. I have seen him push up the dirt from his main tunnel. You can always tell his direction of travel by his fresh, moist earth excavations.

3.

Bles mole

Location: Port Elizabeth, 120 ft. Golf Course.

(3)

Family - Bath (BATHYERGIDAE)

Genus-species - (*Geomys capensis*)

Serial numbers (247 - Aug. 19) (252 - Aug. 19)

These two large Blesmols were caught in mole traps. They threw up large mounds of dirt much larger than the golden mole or the mole rat. They were dead in the trap so I was unable to observe their activities while alive. They feed on vegetation, especially the roots of grasses. They seem to prefer the cultivated grasses of lawns and golf courses when it is available. Their burrows are deeper and larger than the smaller moles. They do a great deal of damage to lawns and crops. They have their main tunnels with frequent side branches with openings to cast out the earth from their diggings.

Bat-

Location - Maitland Mine, 20 mi. w. Port Elizabeth.

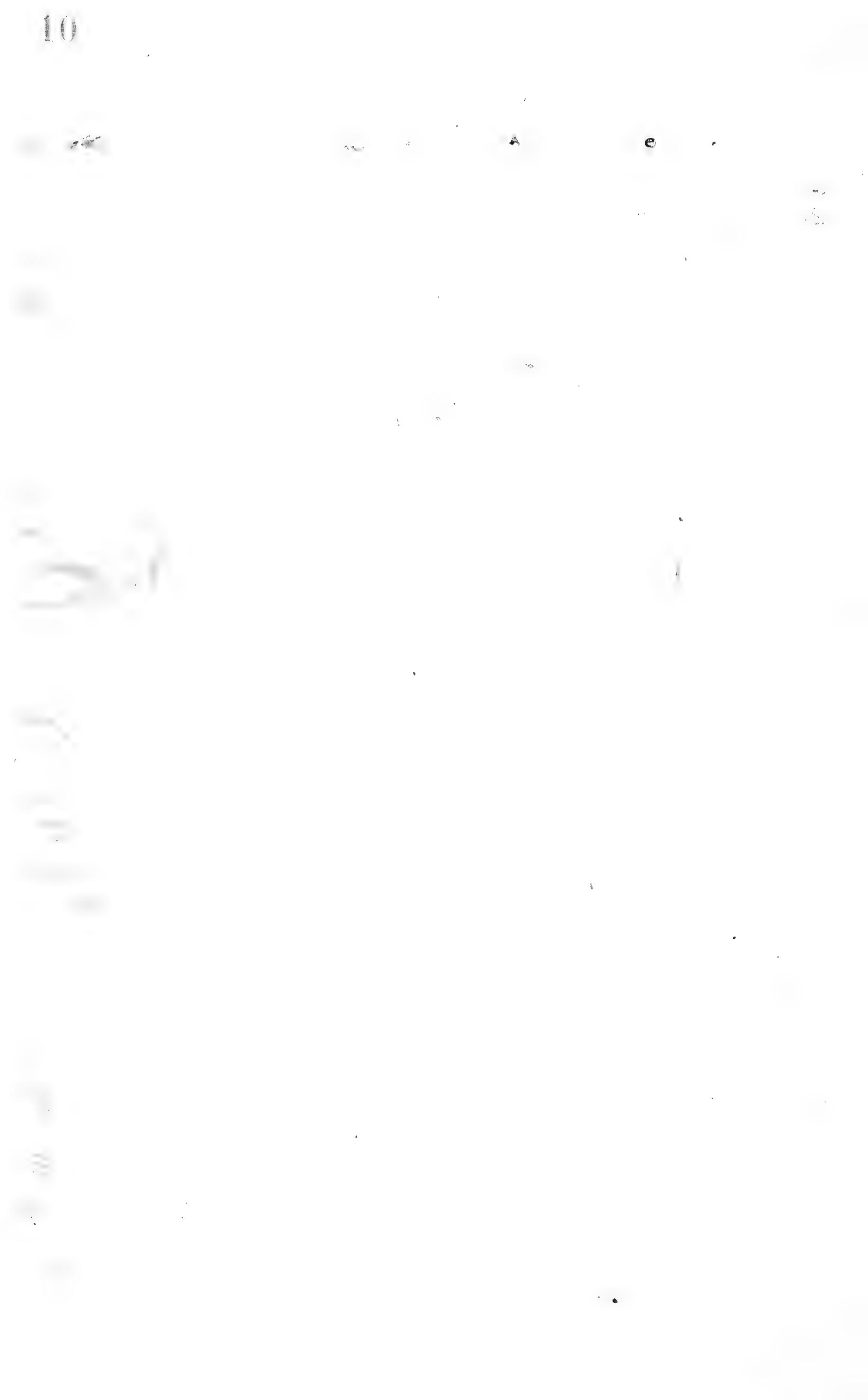


Family -

Genus species -

Serial numbers - (262, 263, 264, 265 - Aug. 21 -
Maitland mine, 279 - ^{Aug. 26} Dianayi Estate - in N. gallery,
297, 298 - Aug. 31, Maitland mine, 313 - Sept 9,
Picksford farm - Persseverance)

The specimens taken from the Maitland mine were not numerous compared with the thousands of the other species. They were found clinging to the cave walls in a number of places in the mine and not more than a half dozen in any one place. These bats were more alert and ^{more} readily aroused than the smaller bat. Only a few specimens could be captured as most of them took to flight before I could approach very close. I used a mousie trap on this occasion. These bats were infested with ticks and also a little spider which nested in the fur. I think the little spider fed on small insects on the body.



Bat -

Location - Maitland Mine, 20 mi. w. Port Elizabeth

⑤

Family -

Genus Species -

Serial numbers (257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 266, 267,
268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277,
278 - Aug. 21 - Maitland mines) (299, 300, 301 -
Aug. 31 - Maitland mines)

The Maitland mines were first opened up by the Portuguese several hundred years ago. The mines have been abandoned for many years except for thousands of bats. This species was present in thousands. I could estimate that there were at least 5 thousand as a conservative estimate. The bats could be picked off the walls and ceiling by the handful. Some clusters had as many as 15. They seemed to be of all ages and both sexes were present. I could capture them at will until the whole population became thoroughly activated. Then the tunnels were a fury of fluttering bat wings. They were so numerous that their wings continually brushed my face. Many flew out into the open but most of them would fly to some other part of the mine and settle down. Their squeaks filled the air. The dung was several inches deep on the floor from many years of bat occupation. These bats also were inhabited by little spiders.

12

12

12

6.

MouseLocation: Amanzi Estate,Family -

(6)

Genus Species -Serial numbers - (280, 281, ^{4 miles from Sterkfontein} Amanzi Estate, Aug. 26.)

These two mice were caught in traps set along a small creek. The creek banks were lined with grass and thorny bushes and coctias. The traps were baited with mealie meal.

(307, 308, Sept. 9, Perseverance) (311 - Sept. 10 - Perseverance) (322 - Sept. 11 - Perseverance).

These specimens were caught in traps set along the banks of the Swartbos river which is at sea level. The area adjacent to the river was a low grassy area. Were several species of succulent plants growing in it. There ~~were~~ also many tunnels of mice and rats in this area. None of other specimens were seen alive.



7.

Spring hareFamily - (PEDETIDÆ)Genus species - (Pedetes caffer)

(7)

Serial numbers - (282, ~~283~~, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288-
Amanyi Estates, 1 mi. N. Ulubouye, Aug. 26, 1947)
(304, 305, 306 - Pickford Farm, Pongowane Junction -
Sept. 2, 1947) (316, 317 - Pickford Farm - Sept. 9, 1947)

All these specimens which were shot with a
12 gauge shotgun at night with the aid of ammonia
lamps. They prefer open country with scattered
brush and grass which they feed upon. They also
feed on the leaves of succulent plants. Their
holes cause much damage to fields when they
are in great abundance. Each springhare will
have a number of holes which go several feet
below the surface.

There can be no mistaking of the sp. of hare
when hunting at night. Their large eyes, about
the size of a 50 cent piece can only be seen on
one side of the head at a time. The eye is very
bright and has a bluish tinge and often a reddish
color. Once alarmed the animal will rise and
lower his head in an ingenuous manner then
go bounding off on his long hind legs to cover.
He will feed a long ways but from his burf
necessarily. When moving at night you can
see a lot of eyes looking up and down. When
wounded this animal will utter a cry like the
crying of a baby. Three of the females taken had
well developed embryos.

The Springhare does considerable damage to
fields. They often live in colonies. They dig
large, deep holes. I have noticed several
escape passages for each den. and

They feeding is done at night. They prefer
a semi arid habitat.

8.

Vley Otomy - Veld RatSubfamily - (Otomyinae)Genus - species - Otomys ?

Serial numbers - (289 - Aug. 29, Persuenance) (291
 ⑧ Aug. 30, Persuenance) (293 - Sept. 1, Persuenance)
 (309, 310, - Sept. 9, Persuenance) (319, 320
 321; Sept. 10, Persuenance) (323 - Sept. 11-
 Persuenance) (324, 325 - Sept. 12,
 Persuenance) (326, 327 - Sept. 13,
 Persuenance) (341, 342, 343, 344
 345, 346, 347 - Garies - Sept. 25)

This rat was in the greatest abundance of all specimens caught in traps along the frontier river. They had a regular network of tunnels in the grass and succulent plants. Their dung was in abundance at favorite feeding places. They ate the succulent plant leaves as their main food. Were usually nocturnal in habit though I have seen them move rapidly about in the day time in their tunnels.



9.

Fruit Bat - Anvil Bat

Family - PTEROPODIDÆ

Genus - Species - *Epomophorus* ?

Serial numbers - (290, 291, 292 - Port Elizabeth,
 Aug. 29, 1947, 302 - St. Georges Park, Port Elizabeth,
 Sept. 1, 1947)

These fruit bats were shot at night with a 38 cal.
 Aug and with the use of a mere head lamp. The bat
 is quite easy to locate as he gives his self away
 by his distinctive high pitched anvil like call
 which carries a long ways. He utters this sharp
 call every few seconds unless alarmed. Even
 when wounded he cannot resist the temptation of calling
 out at frequent intervals. I have stalked these
 bats within a few yards. They hang upside
 down in the trees. Their small bright eyes present
 an easy target. They are quite easily alarmed
 and take flight. However if you wait patiently
 they will usually come back to the same spot.
 They seem to prefer pine and wild fig trees.
 I shot all of these bats in pine trees in the hills
 between Walmer and St. Georges Park in
 Elizabeth. Even when badly wounded they clung
 tenaciously to the branches. When in flight you can
 hear the flapping of their long wings. All species
 taken were males. On moonlight nights the bats
 can see you coming so will take flight before you
 are within range.

20

2 9

10.

Short Snouted Jumping Shrew

21

Family - (Soricidae)

Genus Species - (*Nasilio brachyrhynchus*)⑩ Serial numbers - (295 - Sand dune, 15 ft. Van Staardens
River Mouth, 25 mi.W. Port Elizabeth)

I didn't see this shrew alive so can only record his habitat. He was taken in a trap set on a sand dune about 100 yards from the sea. The dune was about 15 feet high and partly covered with numerous species of succulents and thorny bushes. Saw many small rodent and shrew tracks on the sand and burrowing in the favorite feeding places.



11.

Mouse -Family -Genus SpeciesSerial numbers (296 - Sand dune, 15 ft. Van Staarden's River mouth, 25 mi W. Port Elizabeth)

(11)

This rather rare little longtailed mouse was taken in a trap on the sanddunes in the same locality as the Short snouted Fugying. Shrew. He is nocturnal in his feeding and activities.

12.

HareFamily - (LEPORIDAE)Genus Species -Serial numbers - (315- Pickford farm, Perserverance
Junction, 12 mi N. Port Elizabeth, Sept. 1.)

(12)

This hare lived in the same habitat as the Springhare. It has now only the dunes left over which is open country with sandy ground and many dry grasses & reeds and scrub. This is the common Cape Hare which has a distribution in South Africa. Unlike the one seen in a game park this was in a camp of big houses. This however met it right with the lid of a

13.

BatFamily -Genus SpeciesSerial numbers - (311 - skull only,

(13)

D. 1930

14.

Striped Rat

Family: Murinae

Genus Species - 318Serial numbers - (318), - Sept. 10, Persuenance

(A)

(334, 335, 336, 337) - Table mt. - Capetown - Sept. 20,
 (337, 338, 339, 340) - Sept. 21, Milnerton, (apetown)
 (349, 350, 351, - Sept. 26 - Garies) (422 - Oct. 2,
 Garies) many taken in South Africa at
 Franschhoek pass. They seem to prefer to live
 in thick low brush & bushes. I have seen them
 running about under the bushes in the daytime.
 They take to bird traps very readily. Several
 times I have captured them in a trap.
 This species is very sensitive to light and will
 take in semi-darkness. They are also very
 active with striped mice of all others. It
 makes a high pitched squeaking noise at the
 same about. In this species there
 is hardly any coloration. They are
 and get along living together. I have
 seen them in the Cape and
 South Africa, and the most of them living
 in the Kafirka at the foot of the mountain.
 in large towns.

15.

Dwarf MouseFamily -Genus SpeciesSerial numbers (332 - North side Table mt. 100 ft.
Capetown)

(15)

Caught in a trap on the slopes of Table mountain in bushy country as well as grassy. This area has quite an abundance of rainfall. The trap was baited with mealies.

16.

Striped PolecatFamily -Genus Species -

Serial numbers - (348 - Garies, Namaqualand,
Sept. 26, 1949) (425 - Garies - Oct. 2)

(16)

This polecat was taken in a trap in town while trying to rob a hen house at night. It was caught in a trap which was baited with meat. They live up in the day and come out at night to prey on rats. These animals travel all the roads at night and to a cat one at night will be a good meal every day. They are very abundant around here.

17.

BatFamily:Genus Species -Serial numbers (352, 353, 354, 355 - House in Gaines,
Newqueland, Sept. 27, 1947)

(M)

These bats were brought to me by a small boy in Gaines. I call him a Tomboy and has one cub up a piece. In the evenings I have seen this bat's take lighted rooms to catch insects flying around the light bulb.



18.

Bush OtomysFamily: OtomyinaeGenus species - *Otomys unisulcatus*

Serial numbers - (358, 359 - Sept. 27, 1947, $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. W. Garies, Namaqualand) (379, 380, 381, 382 - ~~at~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. Garies, Sept. 28) (385, 386, 1 mi. W. Garies, 384 (Skeleton) Sept. 29, 1947)

(18)

Ammoniacal glands, one with 3 well dev. embryos, one with 4 well dev. embryos. The Veldt Otomys is found in abundance in the sandy soil of the veldt land. They live in colonies, usually on a slight rise or mound of ground. I have found many colonies in the area directly west of Garies. Each colony has many dens or holes which run a few inches below the surface and branch out into many interconnected tunnels. The animals feed on succulent plants found in abundance in the area.

The Veldt Otomys is active during the day even in the hottest parts of the day. It usually sits close to his hole or may be feeding near by. When alarmed he will run to the entrance of his hole and peer out at you in an upright position. He utters a piercing high pitched squeak. If you approach too closely he will dart into his hole. Soon he will stick his head out again to watch you. Usually the area of the colony is quite bare of vegetation due to his feeding activities. Freshly occupied holes often have a pile of dry and fresh dirt thrown out. Early in the morning and late in the afternoon the Otomys may be seen in abundance.

19.

Black-Eared Jumping ShrewFamily - (Macroscelididae)Genus species - (Macroscelides melanotis)Serial numbers - (377, 378, 383 - shot with 38 col. gun.)Shot in area $\frac{1}{2}$ mi to 1 mi. west of Garies (Kangaroo Island.)

(19)

The Black-eared elephant shrew inhabits a sandy semi desert area. I have seen them running about with tail in air, scampering from one bush to another or from one stone to another. They move about quite rapidly. Observed one sitting under a rock. His long soft nose twitched though the rest of his body was motionless. When alarmed the shrew will hide under a bush or take refuge in his den which is usually under a bush or under a stone or crevices in the rocks. They will often run into the holes made by the Veldt Ottery. Their own burrows have several escape outlets. They live in an area of succulent and of spiny desert plants which abound in insect life. They seem to live in close association with the Veldt Ottery. I have seen them scampering about in the cooler parts of the day in the mornings and evenings. Have also seen them basking in the hot sun near their holes. In one female I found two small embryos. The mammary glands were full of milk. In the males I found the long slender penis was in a mid ventral position. They are very delicate little animals and very timid.

20.

LizardFamilyGenus speciesSerial numbers (375 - Garies, Namqualand) ^{Sept. 28}

21.

LizardFamily:Genus speciesSerial numbers (390, 391, - Sept. 27, (394 - Sept. 28) -
Garies, Namqualand)

42

22.

Lizard

Family:

Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (364 - 369 - mi.w. Garies,
Namagaland, Sept. 27, 1947)

23.

(AKKEDIS)

Lizard

Family:

Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (387 - 1 $\frac{7}{9}$ mi.w. Garies, Namagaland,
Sept. 29, 1947)

24.

Lizard (male of 365)Family:Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (361 - 1 mi. w. Garies, Namqualand,
Sept. 27, 1947) (372 - 1 mi. w. Garies, Sept. 28)

25.

(Kleptosaurus) LizardFamily:Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (360, 362, 366, 363, 368, - 1 mi. w. Garies,
Namqualand, Sept. 27) (373 - Sept. 28 - 1 mi. w. Garies)
(390 - 2 mi. N. Garies - Sept. 30)

26.

LizardFamily:Gnus species:

Serial numbers: (365, 367, 1 mi. w. Garies,
Namibian land, Sept. 27) (388, 389 ~ 1½ mi. w. " , Sept. 29)
(391, ~ 2 mi. N. Garies - Sept. 30) (424 - Oct. 2. Garies)

27.

MouseFamily:Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (330, 331, 333, - Sept. 19, 20, 1947 -
South side Table Mt. 1000 ft. along stream)

(20)

28.

House MouseFamily:Genus Species

Serial numbers: (356, 357 - Sept. 27, Garies)

(21)

29.

17

Frog - (Xenopus laevis)

Family:

Genus species: Xenopus laevis

Serial numbers: (392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398 -
July 5, 1947 - Port Elizabeth) J.A.

48

30

Toad

Family:

Genus Species:

Serial numbers: (398 to 407 - Creek Bed in Garies,
Namqualand, Oct. 1, 1947)

31.

Rock DassieFamily:Genus species:Serial numbers: (408, 410 - Oct. 1, Garies)

(22)

These animals are the size of a large dog. They stand about 22 in. high at the shoulder. They have a very thick neck and a short tail. The ears are long and narrow and pointed. When I saw them in the Kafue, I have seen one small old fellow stand up and look out. When I heard them utter a roar like that which was 20 times louder than a lion's roar or a wolf's howl, I was a little afraid. When warned this too intonally, the lion is after the barking and the animal may roar. They like it on a ridge and will go up to get it for a good view. As far as you know they have no home. They can run up the side of a mountain and stay in the rock crevices. Their pads are like those of a cat. They are very agile in running over the rocks. Their clawless pads are like those of a rubber pad which prevent from slipping on smooth rocks. Their bodies are round and compact which insulate them well from the rocks. I have seen them run straight down sharply slanted cliffs. They are extremely sure footed and can squeeze into narrow crevices. To kill them for a specimen you must hit them in the head. If you make the mistake of hitting their body they have enough strength to bite and scratch the rocks and you would never

fish then at Balgir. Swimming at the
 beach side a old Indian who used to
 fish there said elephant
 elephant. He remembered they were
 here. I asked him if they
 still were. He said he did not
 know. It took me some time to
 get him to stop on the
 beach. He said he used to feed
 them in the river. We have
 been here for three days. In this position
 & it would be hard to get away from the sun.
 He said he wanted a place to catch definite
 amount of fish. He said he could
 not find one for many years.
 He said he got a little sleep here
 & was here. Hardly
 slept without when getting
 up. The day after the elephant came out evidently
 to see what had happened to his bird
 & he was very anxious to watch the performance.
 He said and pointing to his face, a
 whole mile of the ocean bee gone
 it will be made many generations from
 now. He said he had had a pet. They
 don't live long in hot pits and most
 of them die. But they will become tame
 & friendly. They are very
 strong and adaptable. The first thing before
 I killed, - I found food, tobacco, tea, coffee,
 sugar, milk, eggs, bread, game, paper, fish,
 and all manner of almost anything that I
 could not eat or drink.

32.

Dassie RatFamily: OCTODONTIDAEGenus species: PetromyscusSerial numbers: (409, 411 - Oct. 1, Garies)
(413 - Oct. 2, Garies)

(23) This animal has been observed by me in rocky country in Namaqualand and South-west Africa. It seems to favor the same habitat as the Dassie and is often mistaken for a young Dassie. The habitat is of rocks and cliff-sides which have many cracks and crevices favorable for escape and hiding. The Dassie rat can run into very narrow crevices and escape! It is a savage and fleet-like animal if you set fire to its den it will run much like the Dassie. Its skin is very thin and delicate. The animal is said to say no salt may have been taken off at this age. This animal could easily be confused for a young dassie if given a false label. In specimens, the animal does not look well. Was only able to examine the skull of one specimen. The rest of them placed vegetable matter in their mouths and they retreat. I have observed these rats feeding and eating about in the late afternoon and early evening. They like to burrow themselves much like the Dassie. In the heat of the day they stay under cover. One specimen had 3 embryos. Body is very flexible which enables them to crawl to dangerous places. They have excellent skeletons.

deposition, enough time, which makes
the sand cemented which is colored
brown or reddish a fine yellow rock to
2.5 ft. very hard over the surface
and a cement.

33.

Mongoose ?

Family:

Genus Species

Serial numbers: (412 - Oct. 3, Gaines)

(24) was using the zig-zag. Once they were there, we accompanied them to a local telephone office to make arrangements for a telephone connection. We were told they could not get it as it was a short distance from the office. I told them that there was no problem with connecting it. They were very surprised at my answer. They asked me if I had ever connected a telephone before. I told them that I had done so many times that I did not even remember doing it. They were very surprised at my answer. They asked me if I had ever connected a telephone before. I told them that I had done so many times that I did not even remember doing it.

34.

LizardFamily:Genus species:Serial numbers:

35.

AdderFamily:Genus SpeciesSerial numbers: (423 - Oct. 3, Gaines)

36.

TurtleFamily:Genus species:Serial numbers: (-1 Oct. 2, Davies)

(428 - Oct. 4 - Davies)

58

37

Hare

Family:

Genus species:

Serial number: (126, 127 - Oct. 4, Davis)

(E)

38

TartkeFamily:Genus Species:Serial number: (429, 430 - Oct. 4, Davies)

60

39

Salamander

Family:

Genus species?

Serial number: (431 - Oct. 1 - Larvae)

40.

Lizard

Family:

Genus species:

Serial number: (434 -)

Ms. A. 2.3

Lizard

434

Le gante

236.

Rock mouseFamily:Genus species:Serial numbers:

(26) Have traps this species in New England,
 in the state park of the transcon. Have
 seen them and they are very timid. They
 are found mostly in the crevices of rockbeds
 of rivers, they are most numerous where
 there are stones in the crevices of rocks.
 They occupy ground the same areas as
 the black-tailed deer. You
 can find them with the help
 of the other two main dependents. Following
 them in the fog line so assume them
 to be nocturnal. We hunted the rock
 areas at night with a head lamp. They
 will run away to approach fire to their
 activity in the light. They make a
 nest of sticks and grass in the rocks.

437

Tachal (Clawed)Family: CARNIVORE (A.)Genus species: (*Canis mesomelas*)

Serial numbers:

(27)

In Guatemala, we found the
 Clawed Jackal living on
 Carrion, and also in
 this place was in great abundance.
 The largest ones were about
 one and a half feet long,
 including tail. It often happens that
 the fur is removed, and it is the
 head and forequarters which are
 taken away. I have had many
 traps set for the jackal, but
 this animal is very difficult to catch.
 The first trap I set for the
 jackal, I placed pieces of raw
 meat on the platform of the trap.
 It is very difficult to trap them,
 well usually attack the bait, after
 caught them by way of traps
 I freely reward the bait, and
 the traps are set about noon, because I
 believed the bait with a stomach
 after several hours the animal
 would have forgotten the taste of
 the bait. It is difficult to find and
 track during the day. It is not
 going easily close with the net or
 a spear and, but once you are close
 enough to kill them with a club for a
 shield.

455

Hypers

(28)

457

Spring Duck

(29)



Gerbil - (Gerbilidae)

Family:

Genus & species:

Section 1496

30

480

Spitting Crows

495

Mongevo (Mongevo)

(31)

546

Hypolimene

(32)

544 Scot. coll.

Family:

Genus species:

Serial Number: 544 - Dvamboland.

What specimen I have had up to now Olin says had a lot of it. He thinks it is a tree which hasn't quite come out. He thinks probably only a few species of the 12 known here and possibly a few more. It is found in the wood.

(33)

553

645

(34)

534

Tree Rat

Family:

Genus species:

Serial numbers:

(35)

This is a nocturnal rodent, have shot them at night sitting in trees or running thru the branches. Once while I was sitting in a tree at night waiting for pidgeons to come to a trap below me, I heard something running away a little way up. I flushed on my broad camp and saw two tree rats one in front of the other.

A pair of tree rats once made a nest of sticks, grass and paper in one of my large canvas bags in my tent out. Frankenstein found in South Africa shot the mare but let the female live with her two young. The young ones were firmly attached to the nipples. I put the female and young in a box with some shredded paper. After much

curiosity on my part she finally decided to leave with the young still clinging to her nipples with tenacity. In desperation she firmly fled to a tree in broad day light and concealed. They usually make their nests in hollow trees or in abandoned birds nests. However, they will make nests on the ground under rocks and brush.



373

Steat.

(36)

608

Never Trust a Sign

Family: Sauridae

Gem's species: Sciurus princeps.
Serial numbers:

6

The house you & wife will live
in Concord, get it up as simple, roomy & comfortable
as you can. You will probably be obliged to have
a back door & plaster it back though they will be
open. You will get at your architect
your dimensions. Then I think
they will be one story high
and if not they may be two stories.
set up and watered up. Then send
me a plan & I will call in
a builder to give me a bill of
fare with which to go to the Dr. If
you don't want to pay, then make the
bill & send me a copy, then I will give you
the bill & you may pay me
according to it. The house must be
well conducted, that is to say that
you must close the openings of your
holes except the ones where your
tapes are set.

619

Liaison

Faith:

Genus *Opisthocheiron*

Serial Masters

38

While in pursuit the bison will roar continuously. This is a loud, repulsive bellow. The younger bison will scream. When in flight the bison will take to the air trails as fast as we can go. Occasionally they will stop on all fours to look back. They have cattle in places in the hills or mountains where they sleep at night. Like cattle when hungry they start their daily travels in search of food. When it rains they take to sheltering themselves in the rocks. Their song is much like the lowing of a young cub. As however old or wild no finding.

and on to fight. You are often
so close to him as attacked.
He will bite his dogs with his teeth
and then run away with his dog. His bite
is very dangerous. My good timber-hounds
will not let him get near the farms.
He is a really bad dog of course and will never
be tamed.

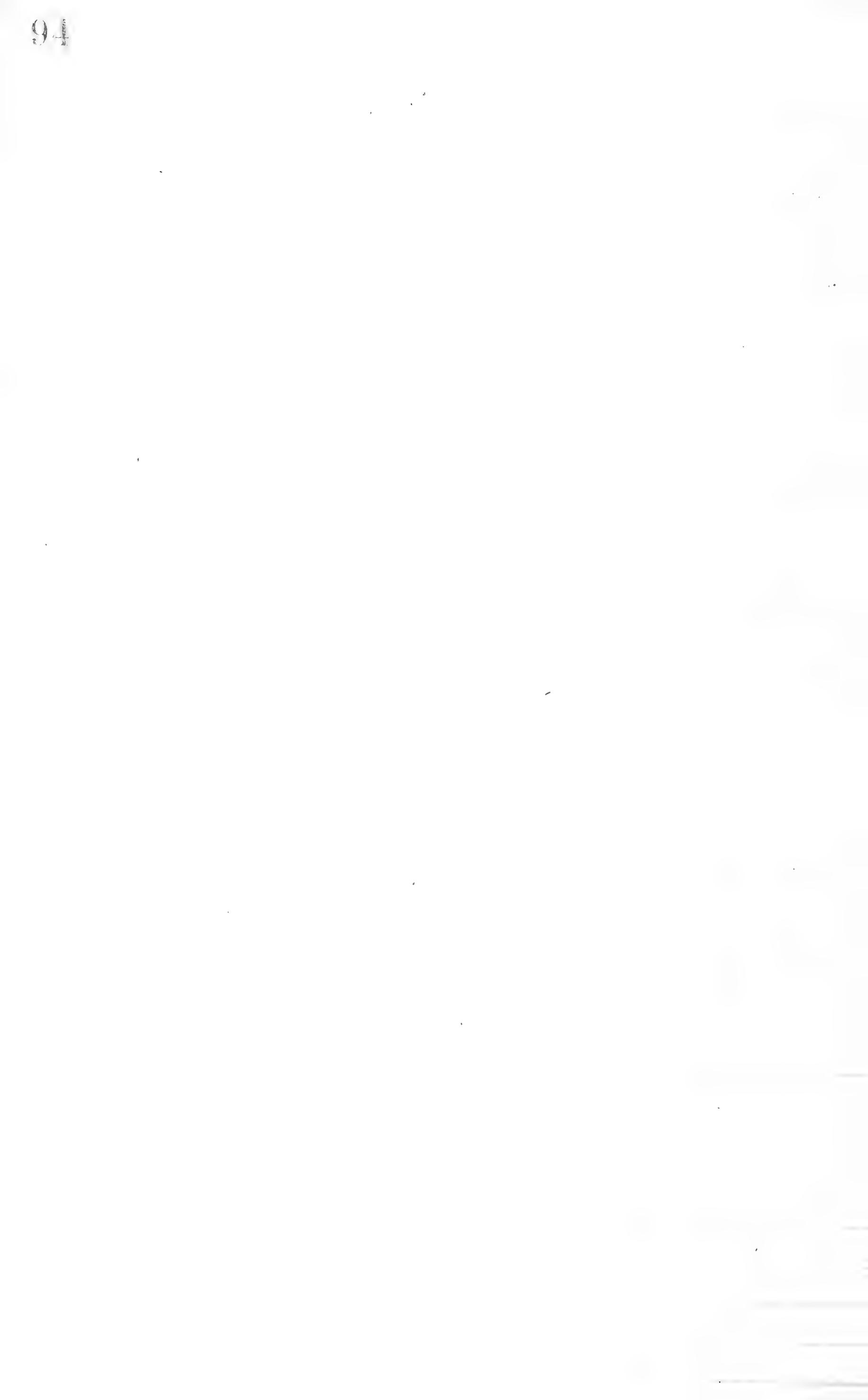
637

Classical music

(39)

6A1

Anterior view



673

Scorpius

(26)

675

Mar.

(41)

99

707

Base

(A2)

100

641

43

731

Ed [Red] [Signature]

Family: Leporidae

2nd Species:

Serial Numbers:

44

This letter will be a continuation of my
long one of Dec 20. I have written a few
lines now and will do so again, if you like it
to end with the letter as they will be short
between the two so as they will not
take up much of the envelope. I will do so at first.
They took off several of the old ones and
put on his new ones and he is very well
and all is quiet now. He is still in the hospital
as you wanted him to be. The doctor says
he has got rid of the fever and is
of the day by noon. He is still
in bed and will be for some time.



233

Meicat ~~suricatta~~

Family: Herpestidae

Genus species: *Suricata suricatta*

(45)

This animal is
by other names
described by the author
During the day they live in
gathering from 10.
The wife of the author
the author has seen them in the night
times at around 10.00. They had
in the day. They were
of their own kind
to others. Not afraid
in the day. They were
not afraid of the sun
and the heat of the sun.



734

Yellowmaw Fox

Friday:

~~seen sp. in
Sardinia, 1900.~~

(26)

How many foxes?

Pursued a full grown fox in a jeep. This he is not so fast as a marten or a jackal. He is very clever in the manner in which he evades his power. He finally escaped by running across a deep draw, throwing the road flat. He is able to practice this.

At Cura take flat, which is an open plain, I saw a whole party of these foxes. There were five adults and two cubs. The young ones had fur. They had several holes which they took to after being fired upon. Before going at them they watched to see several ravines, what happened when a gun was fired. It was about 100' to 120' off the ground.

735

Wild Duck

(47)

733

Paint Job

(48)

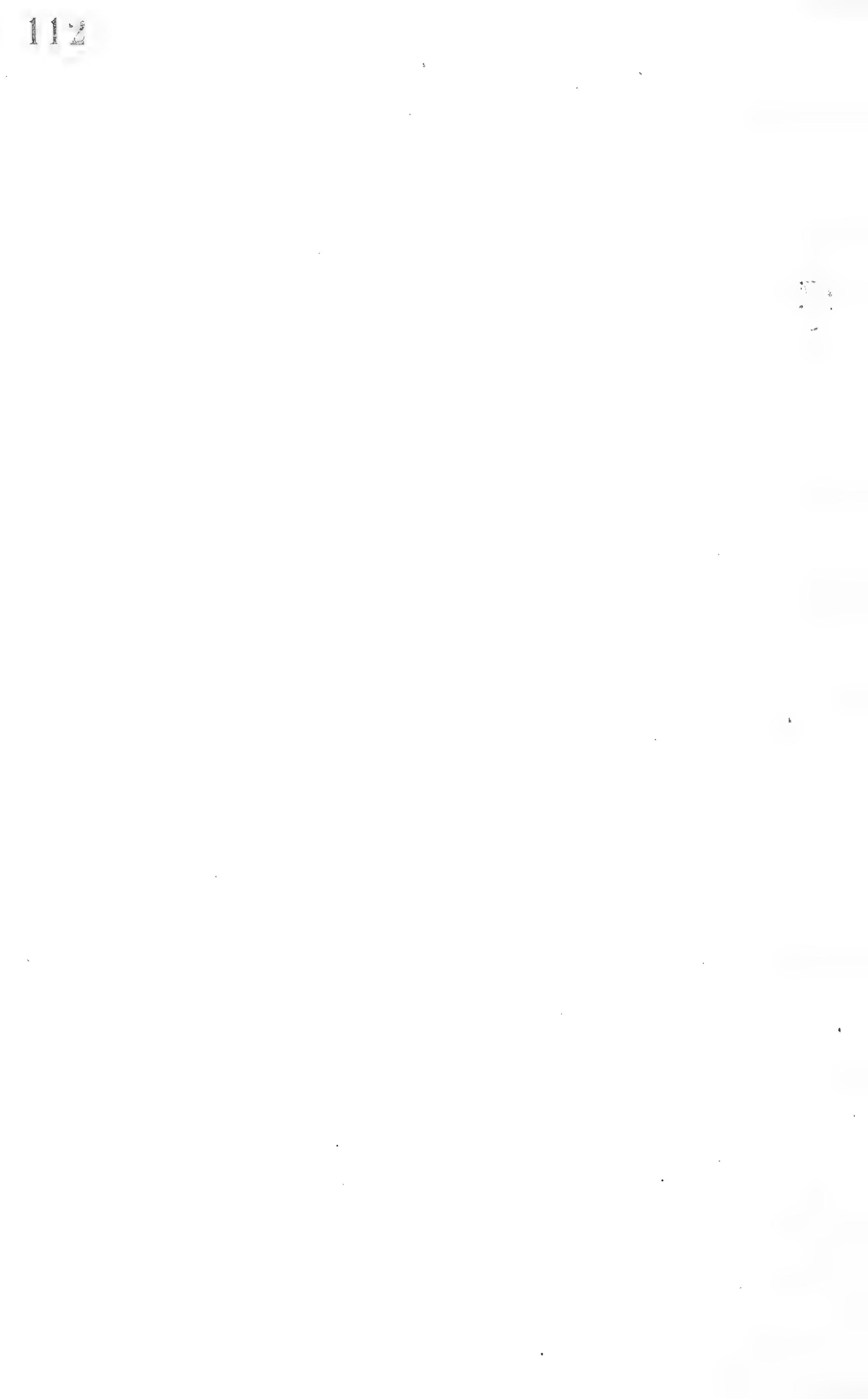


737

Leucosticte

♂

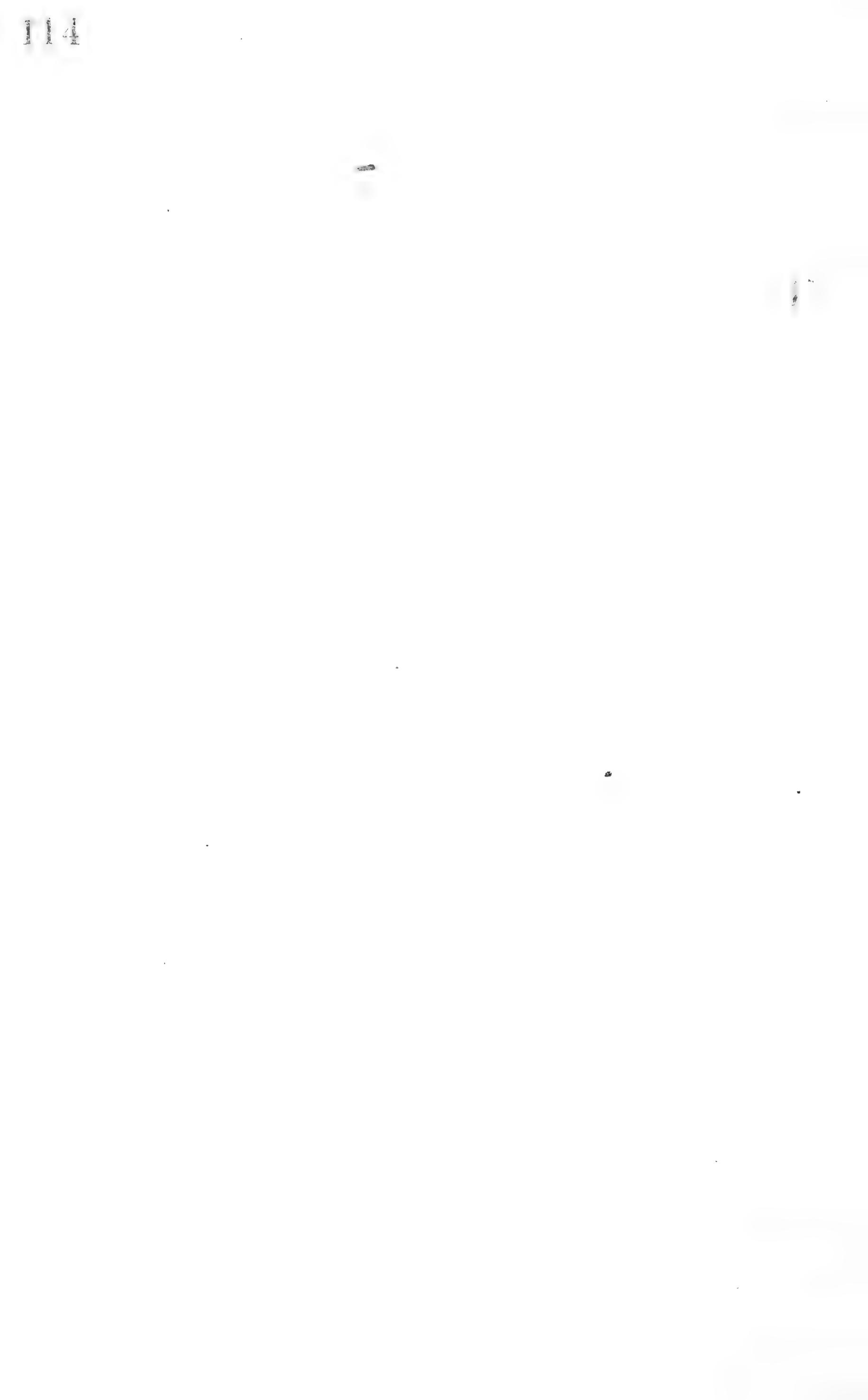
49



741

Theropeltis

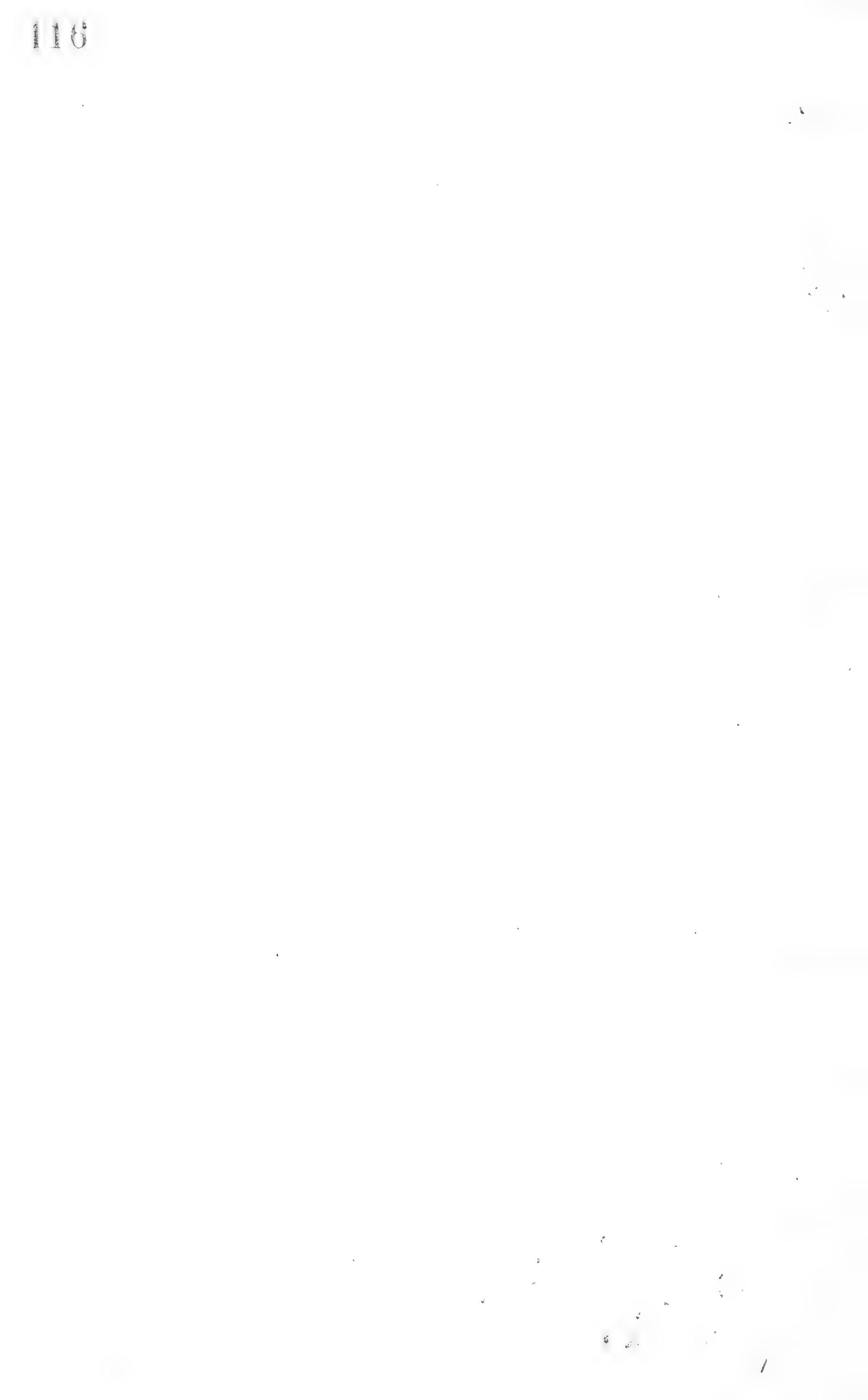
(50)



248

Drosophila

(51)



831

Family: Thelphidae

Genus species: I will say

(52)

*The head black
in place.*



53

Leucosticte

(53)

857

May 1

(54)

123

878

Streptococcus

(55)

883

²
Slate sh. & sand.

(56)



Bat (909) *Chiroptera*

(57)

1900-1901 (1901)

Mouse (♀) Gladysdale

(58)



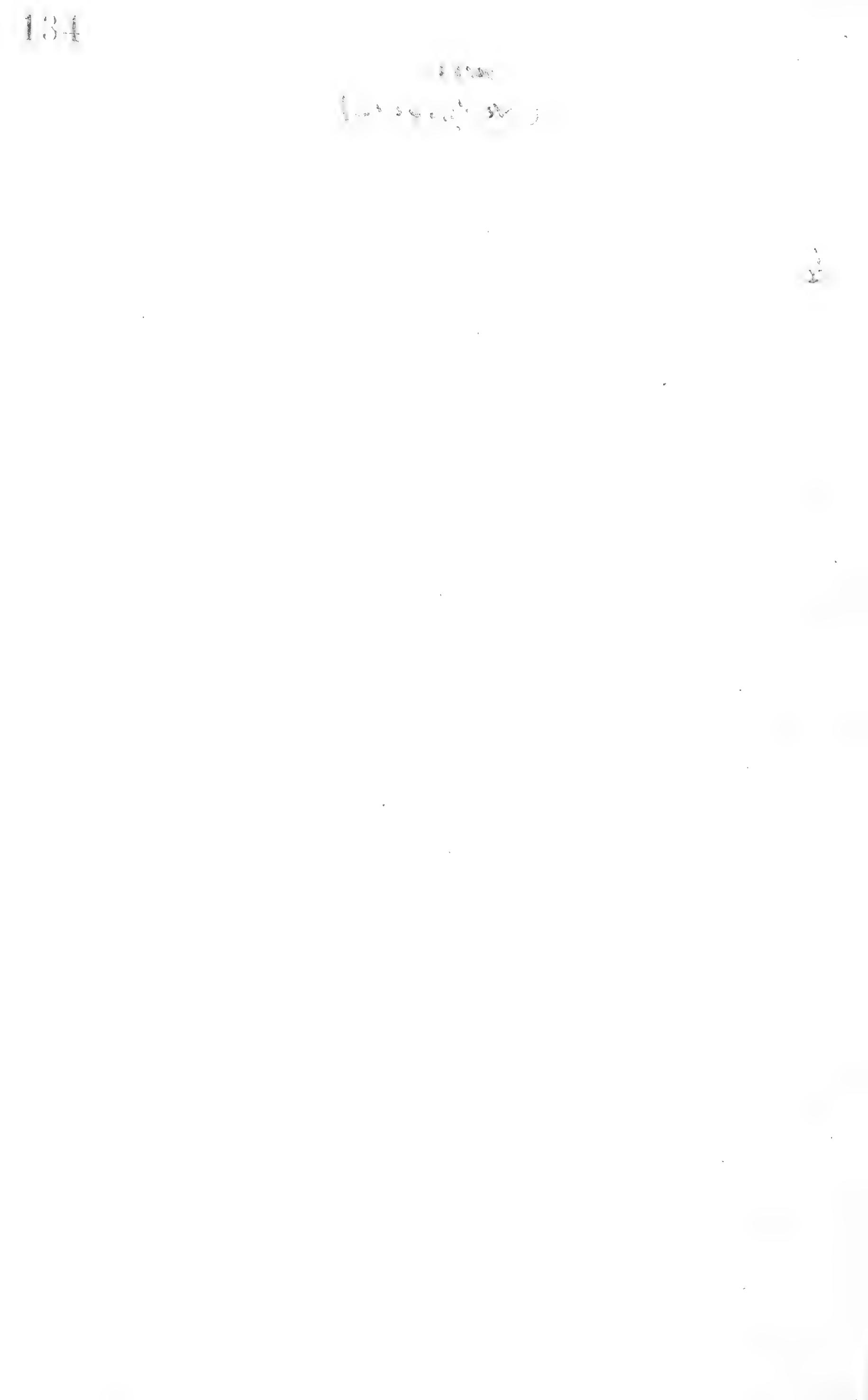
Water Mongoose (925) Gladysvale

(59)

200 300
300 300

Single Striped Mouse
Gladysvale,

(60)



Mouse
(Gladysvale)

(61)



(62)

Bat
Gladysvale

1880.

(63)

Gerbil
Gladysvale

• 100
The 2nd

64

Gerbil
(Glydysuale)

111

142

SKINK

Wildfeest (65)

(65)

Shrew

113

66

Giant

(67)

Striped Mouse (Trom. 147)

Gerbil

Leydsdorp

(69)

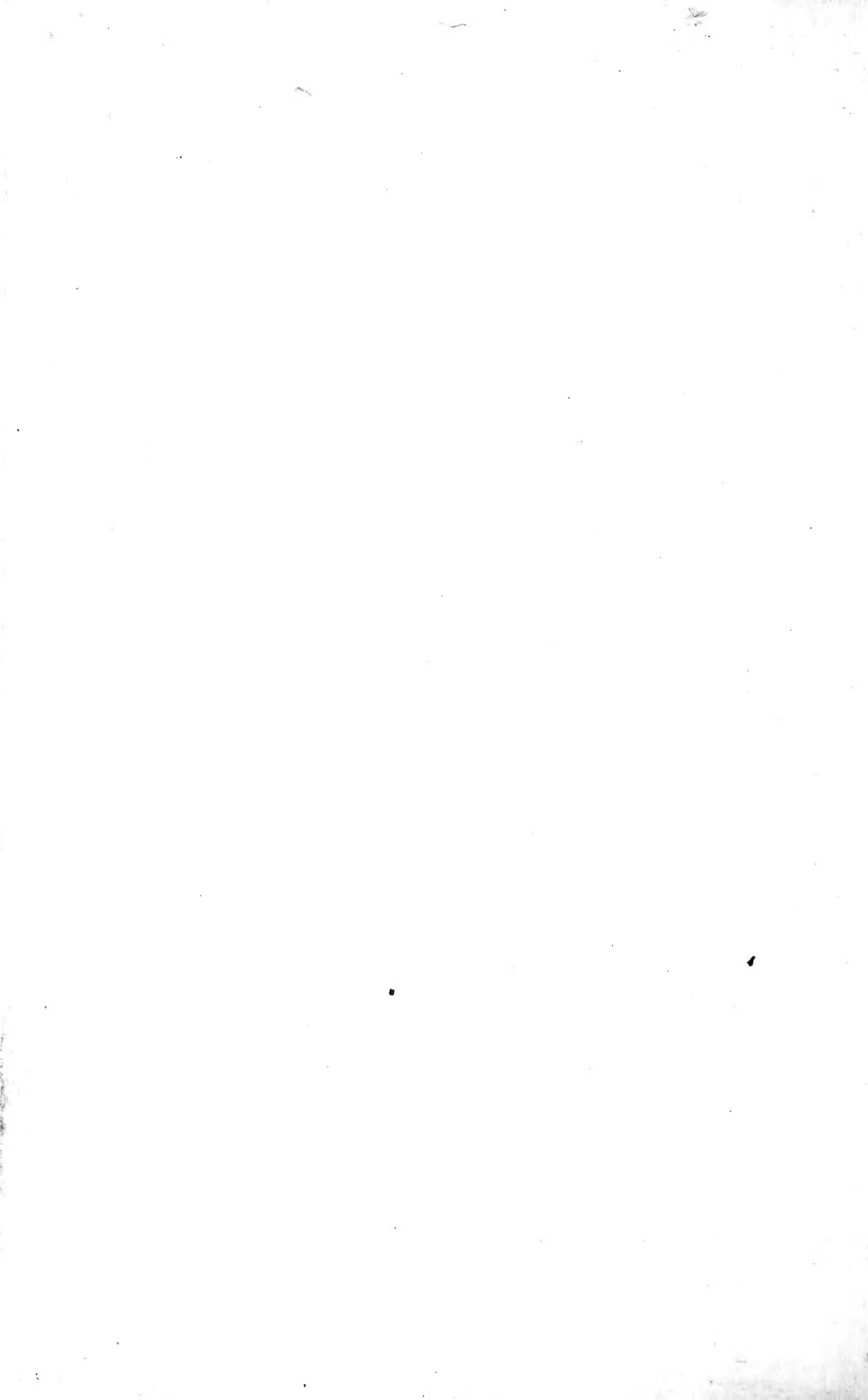
Lemur (small type)

8c

Large (large 5pc)









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